

his was one of the three counties in this Congressional District where the election had been perfectly fair and

Northern men, who, to the number of 40 or 50, had settled in the county since the war with their families.

They had brought property with them to the amount of over \$200,000, and were substantial people, and

young slave, and the substantial people who would not be stigmatized as "adventurers" by the white community. In this case, however, was an exceptional case. He did not believe there was a single white Republican in the adjoining County of Warren. In nearly all the counties in this part of the State the feeling against Northern people was still so hostile that it would be disgraceful for a Northern man to attempt to live in them. He did not believe that any violence would now be attempted against settlers from the North, but they would have to live in complete isolation. Nobody would speak to them or transact any business with them. In the towns where it was not quite so bad, but even in Augusta the few Republicans who were in business kept their political opinions to themselves for fear of losing their customers. He could observe, however, a marked improvement in the feelings of the people from year to year, and he hoped in a few years to see the animosities of the wild out.

From these and several other conversations that I have had during the past two days, I am inclined to believe that the Ku-Klux have no present organized existence in this part of Georgia as a political association, and that the outrages occasionally committed in the night by disguised men are due to other motives than political animosity. Sometimes it is a convenient way of administering lynch-law upon real or supposed offenders, without fear of consequences, and often a way of wreaking personal malice with impunity. It will no doubt require years to eradicate the evil effect of the Ku-Klux operations which taught the dangerous classes a safe way of committing crimes without fear of the law. It also appears that the Democrats have discovered a more effective way of carrying elections than by using violence, and that is to frighten the few negroes who have brains enough to lead, or purchase their influence, after which there is no difficulty in controlling the ignorant mass of the negro voters.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Edward Merrill of East Lyme, Mass., is reported to have found, in a pork stew he was eating diamond worth \$2,500. How the diamond got into the stew is a mystery.

John Murchison, residing in Meade County, Ky., having had a large piece of skin torn off in a mill recently, had its place supplied by a rat-skin, and the surgical operation was a perfect success. It is said to be the first case of the kind ever reported.

The Emperor of China, like the Duke of the German States, has a very large income from gaming houses. From those of the latter, it is said, he derives a revenue of \$3,000,000 per annum, and from the whole Empire not less than \$5,000,000.

"An Old Texan" writes pleasantly of Mr. Greely's visit to Galveston and Houston, and speaks of his social converse with the people, among whom he seems to have formed many personal friendships, being a valuable experience both to the Texans and the visitor.

A report is current in Stamford, Conn., that a grocer of the town, who had bought the private residence of the late President, had sold it to the Hon. David Brewster.

A seal, weighing 580 pounds, was recently captured in the Delaware River, near Bordentown, two fishermen. They at first tried to secure it in the net, but failed. A rifle was then used, and, after an

The Lynchburg (Va.) woman have presented Gen. Early with a cane, as a token of their appreciation of his services in behalf of the "Confederate." We do not know the exact tenor of his speech on this subject, but he said that he would not be "leading during the rebellion to raise Cain, but I found I was not Abel."

The other day W. A. Pierce of Lawrence, Mass., had removed from his jaw the fragment of a diamond blade an inch and a quarter long, with which he had been established by a rowdy eleven years before, the final breaking off at the time and defying all efforts at extraction. The piece of steel was taken out through the operation of the ear.

Gen. R. K. Scott states that he recently

Nothing can exceed the ingenious advertisement of patent-medicine men. A Hartford dealer in nostrums has a female portrait, which he has shaved closely and put his particular panacea upon her hide to ornament letters, and set her to running about town where she attracts much attention. Recalling that the latest medical dogma introduced to the public,

A good precedent has been established in Ohio. Daniel Lewis died recently, at Ironton, of delirium tremens, and his widow brought suit against Thomas Evans, a rum-seller, of whom her husband had for years obtained his liquor. The Court awarded \$500 damages. If this principle is maintained by the State against drunkenness generally, there will be few deaths from delirium tremens.

It is reported that nearly all the men who fall in commercial or professional pursuits in Cincinnati go to Chicago and succeed. Many of the prosperous merchants in the latter are said to have become bankrupt in the former city. Chicago explains this by stating that no man of liberal education and high social position can get on in Chicago, while a man of that type can prosper in Cincinnati. The latter is a city of the "roughs" and the former is a city of the "finics."

There is a hen (black Spanish) in Hartford Conn., which surpases all barn yard fowls in exception. For five successive days she laid two eggs daily; then she retired herself for a short time by confining her struggles to one egg per diem; but when Sunday came she braced herself up to do justice to the occasion, and laid three. The remarkable result of this was, that on the following day she laid four, and on the third day eggs, one proved perfect, one was all white, and one was nothing but yolk—the poor fowl in her hurry having carried on rather than confined her efforts to the production of perfect eggs. Some popular authors, whose first view of good, whose second is all white, whose third is all rot, and of whose fourth both gods and men refuse to say anything.

"SHOW" is a lowdown showman, even than any of which, while the manager of the show could boast. Baldwinville, which it may not be generally known, is in the neighborhood of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, not far from the mouth of the Trent river. Through the trustworthiness of the creature, and the fact that "the biggest snake that ever was seen," has been seen in that vicinity within a few days. The monster, or at least eighteen feet long, and so frightful that the horrified spectator fell all of a tremble and could not shoot the animal. Reinforced by the wondering Baldwinvillians, the westerners, and the monster plied sunning his lustrous length in the warm sun, with one vicious early landward. He presented a coil of immense circumference. His head was as large as a watermelon, and he would have done credit to a buffalo. To

AUGUSTA, GA., June 2.—In South Carolina people speak of Georgia as being in the best condition of any Southern State. So often had I heard the peaceful and orderly condition of the State praised that it was with no little surprise that I read in the first paper I saw after arriving here, a long proclamation of the Governor

cal canvas make these outgroups seem remarkable. I sought yesterday an explanation, going first to two or three leading Democrats, all agreed in denouncing the Governor's production of a lie, got up for the purpose of convicting the President of the necessity of putting the Ku-Klux in operation in this State. These Democrats insisted that the Ku-Klux organization ever existed, and that there was nothing of the kind in Georgia at the last election, why they declared had been carried by the Democrats to peaceful means. I asked how outnumbered the white counties where the negroes outnumbered the white by two or three to one, the Republican nominees had been beaten last Fall by the white majorities. They replied that the negro influence, the white in-

testify again. In other counties in his Jubilee Circuit the Judge said the land-owners had organized and put down these gangs and protect their negro laborers and were successful. He believed the juries would convict the Ku-Klux in any county where he held court. Evidence could be obtained, but the negroes were afraid to testify. There was, he said, another class of Ku-Klux outrages, where a few men would take it upon themselves to improve the morals of their communities, at would go in disguise and whip negroes suspected of stealing, and white men who were living with negro women. He knew of a case where an old man of 20, who had never been married, but had lived with a negro mistress for 20 years and raised several children, was

worthless fellows who had been stouzier of the African race at the end of the war, and who had been selected in preference to men of character who would have advanced the offices. He declared that there were now not more than a few Republicans in the State except office-seekers, and that the negroes, their sympathizers and their friends, naturally with the Republicans, but any man who thought he could build up a party of his own would be greatly mistaken. They were, he said, quite untrustworthy, and could be easily induced by their employers, frightened by the Ku-Klux, to be induced to sell their votes for any small sum. He knew of instances where intelligent negroes, who had been active as Republican politicians, had been hired for a few dollars a day to take a horse and buggy and go about denouncing for the Democrats. At the present

A gentleman who has been an active Republican politician since the beginning of reconstruction and who impressed me as an honest and sincere man, gave me an account-to-day of the way this Congressional District, which went Republican in 1868 by \$5,000 majority—Ku-Kluxed last Fall into electing a Democrat to Congress by 6,000 majority, notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans had as their candidate an old citizen of wealth, character, and political experience. He said that the tactics of the Ku-Klux were entirely changed at the last election. In 1868, there was much whipping and maltreating of negroes by masked gangs during the whole campaign, but in 1870 all this ceased, and, except in two counties, there was no parading of disguised Ku-

the State at the next election. As an illustration of the difference between the vote of a district when well Ku-Kluxed and when a fair election is held, he said that in the south-western district of Georgia in 1868, a time of violence and intimidation the Democratic candidate had 3,000 majority; while in 1870, when the election was acknowledged by all to have been fair, a Republican was chosen by a small majority. He thought that the days of violence for political effect were over, and that the new system, called by the Democrats "moral influence," would hereafter prevail. The only hope in the future for the success of the Republican party in Georgia lay, in his opinion, in the division of the white men, and this he believed would

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A report is current in Stamford, Conn., that a grocer of the town, who had bought the private residence formerly belonging to the Hon. David Crockett, had found a bag of gold while tearing down the chimney, and has since retired from business on the proceeds of treasure trove.

Preaching and practicing do not always go together. Henry H. Hurlbert, a noted temperance lecturer in this State, was sent to prison, at White-stone, the other day, for committing assault and battery upon a woman, who had been introduced into the hall he served as a warning instead of an example.

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A good precedent has been established in Ohio. Daniel Lewis died recently, at Ironton, of strychnine poisoning. His wife, Mrs. Lewis, is a Quaker, and her husband brought suit against her, charging that she had administered the poison to him. The case was heard by Judge Thomas Evans, a rumseller, of whom her husband had

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"The historical birth-place of Artemus Wonders," "show" is now delirious over a natural wonder, greater than any of which the menagerie of the showman could boast. Baldwinsville, which it may not be generally known, is in the neighborhood of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, about twenty miles from Geneva, across through the trustworthiest mouth of the Oswego State Park. The "biggest snake that ever was seen," has been seen in that vicinity within a few days of the monster, or at least eighteen feet of the monster, and it is said that he is still there.

the horrified spectator fell all of a tremble and could not shoot the animal. Reinforced by the wondering Baldwinville, the weak-kneed Nimrod went forth upon his quest and beheld the monster placidly sunning his lustrous length in the warm sun, with one vicious early landward. He presented a coil of immense circumference; his head was said to be tolerably large, and his head would have done credit to a buffalo. The history of the "varmint" is revived by the Baldwinville Historical Society, and from the records we learn that more than a hundred men, from silver Lake, where the ax and gun came in too close proximity for his undisturbed enjoyment of that tranquil shore, have been migrated to the shores of Ontario, and the destruction of the monster in the form of game and the depostitory of his ever remembered was figgers.

At the morning session, yesterday, of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State, the Committee Warrants reported in favor of changing the name of Pike Lodge, No. 229, to Oriana Lodge, and recommended that the warrant of Mount Vernon Lodge be restored, so that the Grand Master issue a special dispensation to the election of officers. Both adopted. Resolutions gave \$100 to the Masonic Board of Relief for the year, and \$2,000 to the Western District Board of Relief of Brooklyn, were passed. The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report, of which the substance was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Two hours were consumed

In the afternoon Edmund L. Jenson was re-elected Senior Grand Master, John H. Mottet, Junior Grand Master, William W. Ward, John W. Simons, Jr. Grand Treasurer, James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, R. L. Schoonmaker, Ferdinand C. Ewer, and John G. Webster, Grand Judges, and John H. Mottet, Grand Tyler. The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of recommending that the whole Constitution be revised, reported in favor of the revision. The Grand Lodge was then presented with a series of handsomely-framed complimentary resolutions. The installation of the officers just elected was conducted by M. W. James G. Ewer, Grand Master, and the minutes were read by John H. Mottet, Junior Grand Master. The Grand Lodge resolved to close the annual communication at noon today.

THE BATTLE OF THE POLITICIANS.  
THE FIFTH DISTRICT EIGHT—EXAMINATION IN

**THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN THE CASE OF**

**THE THEODORE ALLEN CASE.**

The examination of witnesses in the case of Theodore Allen, charged with assaulting James Winterbottom, a Republican Inspector of the Enrollment List, in the Vth Assembly District, was begun, yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Extra Judge Stuart appeared for the defense. The following testimony was taken:

Kill Kille, keeper of a livery-stable at No. 102 Princeton, testified—Allen was pointed out to me on Monday night as I was waiting for my horse; he came up to the door and asked if I knew him. I saw Allen jump over a table and strike Mr. Winterbottom in the mouth with his fist; instantly there was fighting all over the room, and, I conclude, I was killed, and my watch was stolen; I received a blow on the head from a chair.

[illegible]

THE BOWEN MUTINY.  
OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE KILLING  
OF CAPT. ARMSBURY.  
The examination of Manuel Antonio, Miguel Antonio, Thomas Bosch, and James Thomas, charged with mutiny and with murdering Capt. Armsbury of the American brig J. L. Bowen, was begun, yesterday, before Commissioner Davenport. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy conducted the prosecution, and Robert Wolfe appeared for the defense. The following evidence was taken:  
J. W. Wheeler testified I am the mate of the ship J. L. Bowen, and we reached port I had the prisoners arrested as follows: I saw Miguel Bosch five days after we left port, and he told me we were on the strike; in order to move the strike I had to see a doctor

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The examination was adjourned on account of the absence of witnesses for the prosecution.

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**THE RIGHTS OF BANKRUPTS.**

**CONVEYANCES IN FRAUD OF CREDITORS—VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENTS ON WIVES AND CHILDREN—IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.**

In the case of John Sedgwick, assignee in bankruptcy of James K. Place and James D. Spoor against James K. Place and others, reargued in the United States District Court, the plaintiff claims that the voluntary settlement of Fifth-ave. property, made by James K. Place and his wife, should be set aside on the ground

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

by the defunct, his debtor. The plaintiff's estate has traced the money recovered by the defendant and his estate to the defendant, but the defendant has refused to return the money to the plaintiff's estate. The plaintiff's estate has filed a bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, seeking to recover the money. The defendant has filed a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint, claiming that the plaintiff's estate has no right to recover the money. The court has granted the motion to dismiss, holding that the plaintiff's estate has no right to recover the money. The court's decision is based on the fact that the defendant was a defunct at the time the money was recovered, and therefore, the plaintiff's estate has no right to recover the money. The court's decision is based on the fact that the defendant was a defunct at the time the money was recovered, and therefore, the plaintiff's estate has no right to recover the money.

made with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud his creditors and is therefore, fraudulent and void. It is obvious that the fact of a voluntary settlor retaining money enough to pay the 1922 taxes is once at the time of making the settlement but not actually paying them, cannot give a different character to the settlement of these funds of the